trade with the West Indies, Africa, and Europe, many of them in their own ships, and they were also prominent in the Indian trade. They were pioneers in the development of sugar plantations, of vineyards, etc,

Sephardic immigration practically stopped at the beginning of the nineteenth century. By 1830, together with a small number of Ashkenazic immigrants, they formed a community of about 10,000 Jews in the United States, and another one of a similar size in Latin America, especially in Surinam and Cuba. By now, except for some small groups in New York City and New Orleans, the Sephardic Jews have become merged in the main body of American Jewry. As a compact group of a few thousand, they have survived only in Dutch Guiana, which, together with Brazil, received their first settlements in the seventeenth century. To this day they enjoy there high standing, and a large part of the commerce and mines is in their hands.

(b) *The German Jews*

The second Jewish immigration, that of the German Jews, set in strongly about 1830. These were traders of small means, but they proved no less successful than their predecessors, the Sephardim. Starting as pedlars or petty traders, they developed in most cases, even in the first generation but invariably in the second, into big merchants, bankers, manufacturers, or professional men.

Many of the American department stores were started by these German Jews. They founded the first large Jewish communities, ia New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, and during the gold rush of 1849, reached California. By 1880 the number of Jews in the United States had risen to 230,000, chiefly through immigration from Germany. They lived in very comfortable circumstances, as big merchants, shop-owners, or dealers in real estate. They were also the first to organize the trade in men's clothing, placing orders with Jewish or non-Jewish sub-contractors, who received